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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1872. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Wind Storm in England.

LONDON, December 10.—The gale continued yesterday, but not with the severity of Sunday.

The dispatches bring intelligence of disasters on the sea and land. The damage to this city is considerable, six houses being blown down and forty persons injured by a falling building. A brig foundered off the coast of the Isle of Wight and all on board perished. The Steamboat, from Hamburg for New York, was wrecked on the Kinimanage Ledge, but the crew were all saved.

The gas meter attached to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich was damaged and the hospital has been without gas for the past three nights. Telegraphing is impeded.

Spirit of Conciliation in the French Assembly.

PARIS, December 10.—Ninety-two members of the Assembly, belonging to the Left Center during the September government, and fifteen moderate Republicans, including Chauney, Jules Favre, Casimir Perier and Leon Say, have united in the presentation to the National Assembly of a proposal, for reference to the Committee of Thirty, suggesting the prolongation of Thiers's term for four years, the election of a Vice President, partial renewal of the Assembly yearly, establishment of the principle of Ministerial responsibility, the creation of a second chamber, and settlement of the relations between the Executive and Legislative departments.

A deputation of moderate Republicans in the National Assembly called upon Thiers yesterday, to express the apprehension that he was leaning too far toward the party of the Right. The President in response assured them that he would uphold firm and unshaken the policy announced in his message at the opening of the session.

Carlists Meet With a Repulse.

MADRID, December 10.—A body of Carlists entered the town of Mantesa, in the province of Barcelona, yesterday, but were met by the troops stationed there and repulsed after a sharp fight.

London Gas Strikers Convicted of Conspiracy.

LONDON, December 10.—Several of the gas strikers, who were summoned under the Masters and Servants act, to appear and answer the charge of conspiracy, have been found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The telegraph wires in Ireland, which were prostrated by the gales, have not yet been fully repaired.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 10.—The steamship Baltic, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, December 10.—The steamship City of Bristol, for whose safety some anxiety was felt, has reached Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—The steamship Iowa has arrived.

BREST, December 10.—The steamship Ville De Paris, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅛@93⅛; account 91⅛@93⅛. American securities —5-20s, 1865, for '65, 94; for '67, 93⅛@93⅝; for 10-40s, 88⅞; for 7s, 88⅞; Erie 42¾.

PARIS, December 10.—Rents 83 francs 37 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 10.—American bonds 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; uplands, December 9⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn, new, 28s 9d. Pork 72s. Tallow 48s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 41,000 quarters, including 15,000 quarters American. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1872.

THE MUTUAL BANK PANIC.

The run on the Mutual Bank has subsided considerably to-day and confidence in the institution is being restored.

MORE DESTITUTE ITALIANS.

The Italy from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 360 immigrant passengers, of which nearly five hundred were Italians in a most extreme state of destitution. The authorities at Castle Garden are in a quandary as to their disposition, and aver that they are as a general thing unable to earn anything after their arrival; that a great many are without means of any kind. Several of the immigrants have been sent to Ward's Island, where they are supported by the city. Other vessels are due in the north with large numbers of Italians. As nearly as can be ascertained, they are for the most part victims to the promises of agents of a so-called colonization society. The Italian government is also reported to be not unfavorable to the general exodus.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The chief officer of the steamer City of Bristol landed at Queenstown yesterday from a sailing vessel to procure assistance. He reported the steamer on the 4th inst., in longitude 20 west, all well on board. Particulars not stated. It is reported a shaft was broken. Steamships had been sent to tow her into port.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

John A. Dix has resigned as an Erie Director.

Mayor Hall emphatically denies that he ever wrote, instigated or dictated a line editorially for the *Herald*, and says the story that he is to become connected therewith is a hoax.

Comptroller Green cuts down the estimates for the police department $250,000, and those for street cleaning $1,250,000.

Noonan, charged with forgery in Ireland, was identified to-day by one of the Irish constabulary.

Edward S. Kendricks, curbstone broker, was committed for trial, in default of $20,000, bail on a charge of selling $40,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Middlebro, Mass., Bank Boards.

The underwriters have resolved to require that all vessels laden here with petroleum oil, or its products, shall be laden in conformity to its rules, under the superintendence of its inspectors.

A. T. Stewart designs to erect a building for the accommodation of young men of the working classes, on the ground [illegible] ently occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company.

The steamboat lines to [illegible]ready have suspended trips on account of ice.

SHOT IN A BAGNIO.

Maud Merrick was shot dead last night in a house of prostitution in Nellson place. The person who committed the murder said, as he was passing out of the house, that he had shot the girl dead, and would give himself up, but did not do so, and has not been arrested. The real name of the girl is said to be Martha Smith.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel took fire to-night on the southeast corner in an upper story. Loss $25,000. One lady was badly burned.

The fire was more serious than at first supposed. The two upper stories were gutted.

A LIVELY BAR MEETING.

An exciting meeting of the Bar Association took place to-night. William M. Evarts presided. A resolution was passed that active measures be taken to obtain legislation making judicial officers appointive instead of elective. The question of the impeachment and expulsion of David Dudley Field came up, when he made a speech declaring that Barlow, Stockney, Van Cott, Peckham and Carter had long been his personal enemies, and that as he could prove corrupt practices on their part, they were not the men to sit in judgment on him. A vote postponed till Thursday.

The Case of United States Collector Ransom.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., December 10.—A special from Washington received here to-day and in press that the reports regarding the alleged discrepancy in the accounts of United States Collector Ransom, of this city, does that gentleman injustice. The facts in the case are: An examination of Ransom's office was made two weeks ago by a special agent from Washington who found Ransom in debt to the government of about thirteen thousand dollars. Ransom was positive there was no deficit, but promptly deposited the amount to the credit of the government a few days after the departure of the special agent. Ransom's clerk discovered an error made by the agent, by which Ransom had been charged with six thousand dollars when he should have been credited with that amount. The correction of the error made the Collector's accounts square, but not desiring to hold office longer he has resigned.

South Carolina United States Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 10.—John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator on the first ballot.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 10.—John J. Patterson, Senator elect from South Carolina, has been arrested on a charge of bribery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Lotta, the actress, herself contradicts the report of her death, in France. She is alive and quiet at Yarwood, England.

The Philadelphia iron masters propose the erection of an iron monument to Horace Greeley, in Fairmount Park, in that city.

Gen. Hancock will make his headquarters at New York, as commander of the department of the Atlantic.

The steamship Weser, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Hon. W. M. Evarts declines a public dinner, tendered by Wm. C. Bryant, and other prominent members of the Union League of New York.

Wm. Wolfe, the butcher, who murdered Valentine Daum, on Monday, was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Alexandria, Ky. He is now in the station house at Cincinnati.

Testimony has been only partly taken by the Coroner, on the bodies of the four men killed by the falling of a scaffold at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on Monday. It indicates gross carelessness on the part of the contractor who put up the scaffold. The investigation will occupy several days.

The hasty malady is disappearing from New Orleans rapidly. Some of the cars are running on most of the street railroads.

The steamer Montana sailed from San Francisco yesterday for San Diego to the wreck of the Sacramento. The steamer Senator waits at San Diego for the passengers of the Sacramento and will bring them to San Francisco.

The epizootic is on the increase in Little Rock, Ark.

Ira T. Munn and George W. Scott, of the elevator firm of Munn & Scott, were before the Chicago Grain Board yesterday on the charge of fraudulent dealing, and were held to bail in $10,000 each.

At a meeting of gentlemen representing the various counties between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio, held in Cincinnati yesterday, it was determined to organize a new company to build a railroad from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, to be known as the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad Company. Seven corporators were named, among them John G. Carlisle, of Cincinnati.

James P. Hatley, who was found in an insane condition on a street in Philadelphia on Monday, was yesterday sent to an asylum, and soon after his brother called in search of him. Hatley left his home in Chicago last Monday week.

Robert Craig, a popular comedian from New York, died at St. Louis yesterday.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of the citizens of Illinois against the passage of the bill to perfect the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. COOPER presented a memorial of the Southern Methodist Association of Tennessee, asking payment for the destruction of their property during the war.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill of Mr. Pomeroy prohibiting the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia, and moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee. The Finance Committee was in favor of a law imposing a penalty for the benefit of the wives or creditors of drunkards upon those who sold them liquor, but thought it rather a question of morals than of finance.

Mr. POMEROY said the Judiciary Committee were not a committee of morals.

Mr. SHERMAN—Not exactly; but it is a committee of law.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the reference to the Judiciary Committee, and asked whether the question did not belong to the Finance Committee.

After some discussion the Senate refused to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of the subject.

Bills were reported as follows:

Mr. SHERMAN, To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds.

Mr. CAMERON, To authorize the President to release the Empire of Japan from the payment of indemnity due to the United States under the convention of 1864.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill transferring to the Extra, Denison and Sioux City Railway Company, of Iowa, all the rights or interests heretofore vested in the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, by acts of May 15th, 1856, and June 2d, 1864, to any public lands lying within twenty miles of the line between Denison and Onawa City, Iowa. Referred.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. SHERMAN, from Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, and stated that the committee was equally divided on the subject. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The calendar of business was then taken up, and most of the bills upon it were passed over. The bill relating to writs of execution and other final processes in the United States Court, was indefinitely postponed; also the bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Quincy, Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Garrett Davis, deceased.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita river, at or near Arkadelphia, Arkansas, was passed; also, a bill to provide for the removal of the sunken wreck obstructing the channel off Sandy Hook.

At three o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Authorizing Collectors to grant special orders for unloading steamships at night; also, establishing a system of fees and salaries for custom officers.

Repealing the bankruptcy act.

By Mr. HICK, Kentucky: Repealing the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky: Repealing the enforcement act; abolishing stamp duty on bank checks, &c.; also, abolishing special tax on leaf tobacco.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of last session by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public land, with authority to assign their certificates and to locate by attorney.

Debate ensued and Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, spoke against the bill, claiming that the better provisions of it were already contained in the law passed at last session. He stated that the speculation in land warrants would be covered by these certificates to soldiers, not counting negroes, would be four hundred and fifty million acres. The bill ought to meet with the condemnation of the House, as it was for the benefit only of claim agents and land speculators.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, a member of the Military Committee, defended the bill. He contended that it established no new principle, but simply carried out what had been the policy of the government ever since the war. He explained that under the provisions of the bill there was no danger of certificates getting into the hands of speculators, for it limited the quantity that could be held by any one person to three hundred and twenty acres and required settlement and occupation.

The bill was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over until to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT, who reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations, made a general statement about it. He said that the amount appropriated for the current year for the expense of Indian service was $6,502,062. The amount proposed in the bill was $5,379,565, or nearly a million less.

Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. Sargent to give the House an idea of the present policy and views of the administration in regard to the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT replied that he was not authorized to speak for the administration in that matter. His committee had come to the conclusion to keep with the old Indian treaties.

Mr. ALLISON, chairman of the Indian Committee, stated that, so far as his committee was concerned, it would rigidly adhere to the conditions and spirit of the treaties made between the United States and the several Indian tribes until some other mode should be established with the consent of the Indians themselves. Until then the contract between the United States and the Indians should be, so far as possible, kept inviolate. Over Middle and Eastern States severally clear weather, northwesterly and much colder in temperature, increasing to-morrow, and high barometers. Warning signals remain at Rochester and Oswego.

The Statue of Chief Justice Taney Unveiled.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 10.—The statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, erected by his native State, was unveiled at the State capitol to-day, with appropriate ceremonies. The address was delivered by Governor Whyte. The statue was executed by Rinehart and cast in the royal foundry at Munich. It is heroic size, representing the Chief Justice in the robe of office presiding in the Supreme Court. The location is at the east front of the State House, near the main entrance.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 10, 1872.

Brakeman Dugen, on the night freight train, while shifting cars at the shaft mines, near Carbondale, Ohio, fell between the cars. The brake [illegible]orridge, breaking his leg and mashing the [illegible] caught him. He is thought to be fatally injured [illegible]side of his head.

CRIMES.

Decided to Have Been a Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., December 10, 1872.

The name of the man found dead here yesterday was C. P. Raining. The Coroner's verdict was that he was murdered and carried out to the woods. The doctors say he had been murdered two weeks.

Murder and Incendiarism.

NORFOLK, VA., December 10.—A fire was discovered this morning issuing from the cabin of a small sloop lying at the dock at the foot of Rondeke street. John Preach, captain of the sloop, was found dead on the cabin floor, with his face and hands horribly burned, and in his right breast a deep wound, supposed to have been made with a dirk knife. It is thought the captain was murdered for his money and the vessel fired to conceal the crime.

Shooting Affray at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—Late last night a difficulty occurred at a grocery in the suburbs of the city, in which Dennis Shea shot and mortally wounded James Langhans. Shea was arrested with two companions and lodged in the station house.

About three o'clock this morning, magistrates Lingang and Meier went to the station house and admitted Shea to bail in five hundred dollars, taking the murderer's brother as security. This morning Shea failed to put in an appearance at the City Court and forfeited his bond, and it is believed he has absconded. There is much indignant comment at the conduct of the magistrates.

Arrest of a Forger.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 10.—A man giving the name of E. C. Terrels was arrested here to-day, charged with being connected with a gang of forgers who have their headquarters in New York and operate throughout the South and West. Checks on the Bank of North America, New York, purporting to be drawn by Fordyce & Rison, Huntsville, Ala., in favor of Jas. A. Coon, amounting to $17,000 were found on him. He was supposed to be at large on bail given at New Orleans.

Singular Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., December 10.—A singular suicide took place here to-day. Estes Davis, about sixty years old, a man of some property but a recluse in his habits, shot himself, and was found dead in the [illegible]otary rooms he had been occupying. He left several [illegible]ef written documents complaining bitterly of [illegible]s of neglect by his friends. A letter from society [illegible]venson was found on him, showing that [illegible]or the comeliness to the Fejee he had applied [illegible]

An Unknown Murder.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—A[illegible]nknown man was found hanging to a tree [illegible]ines from East St. Louis yesterday. He evidently had been [illegible]struck by a blow on the temple and afterwards suspended to the limb of a sycamore, he only seven feet from the ground by some unknown persons.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1872, 5 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Ohio valley and Missouri, light southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow. In Tennessee and Gulf States northerly to easterly winds, incoming and cold weather, high pressures, with occasional rain and snow. In the South Atlantic States northwesterly winds, partly cold weather, and high temperature. In lower lake region and St. Lawrence valley clearing weather, northwesterly winds, veering to northerly, occasional snow and low temperature. Over Middle and Eastern States severally clear weather, northwesterly and much colder temperature, increasing to-morrow, and high barometers. Warning signals remain at Rochester and Oswego.

THE GUATEMALA DISASTER.

The Story as Told by the Captain.

Perilous Adventures of the Survivors

[From the New York World.]

Captain A. T. Douglas, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Guatemala, which was wrecked on Tonala Bar, reached here by the steamer Henry Chauncey. The lost ship was built in Greenpoint in 1859, and was insured for $50,000. Captain Douglas made the following statement:

I left Panama in the Guatemala, 1,500 tons, carrying the mails to Acapulco via Central America and Mexican ports. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage up to San Benito, which place we left on the 12th of October, at half-past one P. M., bound for Tonala; steered northwest by west, engine making thirty-eight revolutions, the speed being a little short of six knots per hour. On the 15th about a quarter past two we observed a cocoanut trees on shore, and shortly after three o'clock the second officer reported the steamer at least two miles from land. At four A. M. the third officer was given charge of the deck, and he was instructed to report if the ship got inside the coast land, and in case of seeing the breakers, to haul the ship off the shore at once and send the quartermaster on the look-out to call me. At a quarter past four o'clock I went aft, and five minutes later the third officer walked up very coolly and stated he had seen low land abeam to starboard. I ordered him to keep the ship northwest by west half west, being at the time on the quarter-deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to take tea. At ten minutes past five o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was surrounded by breakers. I immediately ran forward, and before reaching the pilot-house saw the breakers close aboard ahead, and some distance off on the starboard beam. I sang out to E. Wilson, who was at the wheel, to port his helm hard a-starboard, and on entering the pilot-house I saw the ship was inside the first outside line of breakers on Tonala Bar. I rang the engine bell and stopped the ship, and looking at the compass found the ship heading northwest by north half west. I then found she had been steered wrong and contrary to my orders, and ran to the engine room door and told the engineer to back the ship as quick as possible, but there being only eleven pounds of steam on at that time it was found impossible to do so. In a few minutes after a heavy sea came down, carrying the ship's stern in shore and bringing her on the bottom with a terrific force, and she then listed heavily to port side, bursting the steam pipes from the boilers and filling the decks with steam. Seeing no hope of getting the ship off I ordered the engines to be stopped and the bilge injections to be opened, in order that the ship might fill more rapidly and to prevent her going higher up on the bar, thinking the chance of saving the lives of the passengers and crew would be much less if the ship should forge into the shallow water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea lifted the ship very high, and she came down with such immense force that her engines and boilers were forced in her. She was not run upon a rock, but on a hard sand-bank. Site at confusion took place at the forward boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the mate to clear away the port boat and gig, and at the same time sent word to the passengers and crew. Passengers had rushed to the deck in their night-clothes. I got the port quarter boat lowered and placed five men and Mr. Edward Baldwin, a passenger, in charge. The only lady passenger, was sent off with them. The boat was pulled clear of the breakers and then waited for further orders. The chief officer, along with the second and third officers, were lowered in the forward boat, with only four seamen in each. The purser took charge of the gig, and at this time I found that no more provisions could be procured, the pipes of the water tanks being all broken, and the storeroom a complete wreck, the deck being full of the boxes and beams broken. The chief officer and Mr. Baxter, a passenger, at first thought of their own safety in taking the metal lifeboat from the hurricane deck. With great danger the passengers and other boats were transferred to the lifeboat, as the sea was rolling mountains high. At six o'clock all the passengers and crew were safely in the boats, and the ship rapidly going to pieces. Only of claim agents and land speculators.

At four o'clock I left the ship and steered east of Tonala Bar, as the surf was running very high, and we went westward, with the intention of reaching Salinas Cruz. We had no provisions, and many of us had no clothing, with the exception of our night-clothes, everything else, with our money and valuables, was left in the ship. The chief officer was placed in charge of the port forward boat, containing in all fourteen persons; the second officer in charge of the gig, with seven persons; the second officer in charge of the life-boat, with thirteen persons, and the third officer in charge of the starboard forward boat, with eight men, and I retained the port quarter boat, with eleven in all. The chief engineer at this time was in the second mate's boat, he and Victorine Delgarien, a passenger, changing at the same time into the boat of the chief officer. Instructions were given the officers in charge of the boats to keep close in shore and only land when they were unless compelled to do so. We were at this time two miles from land, but the surf being so rough it was dangerous to attempt to land. About nine hours after leaving the ship the purser landed, and all in the boats were nearly capsized in the attempt. I went in-shore, but seeing two men stretched on the beach, considered them dead, and returned to my boat, but kept to the westward. That afternoon and night the ship's lights, and the boats' lights were all in sight at sundown. On the 14th, at six A. M., a strong northwest gale blew, and we found it necessary to land, as it was impossible to keep within sight of the land any longer and remain at sea. At nine A. M. we landed, but in the effort we were all thrown into the water, yet got to shore safely. The sailors went in search of a ranche, and there found a native, who on seeing me at once ably surprised to hear that his party had landed safely, and he in a little time returned with others. After a good deal of difficulty, and by first capturing the chief and his family, and by promising peace, and threatening him with death, we succeeded in obtaining wagons and oxen, and made for the village of San Diego del Mar. The people came out with good horses and went along the beach in search of the other boats, and we found two passengers, Senor Padilla and his son, who had come ashore in the second mate's boat, and he informed us that the whole party had landed. Soconosca Mountains, at fifteen minutes past two we observed the mountains following, miles from Tonala Bar, and the ship going short six knots, I had reason to suppose that she was within less than ten miles of Tonala Bar at the time the ship struck. Had the course given her at four by west half west been adhered to from fifteen minutes past four A. M., it would have been impossible for the ship to have struck where she did. After the boats got close to starboard and the ship stopped, I found that the compass showed the ship's head to be west by north half north. Up to leaving Salinas Cruz nothing had been heard of the chief officer's boat, all the parties sent in search of them having returned without tidings concerning them. I have no doubt they were lost on the 14th of October, in a strong northwesterly blowing at that time.

The Captain gave it as his opinion that it was by the miscalculating of Mr. Parker, the third officer, that the ship was lost. He was not fully experienced, and on the night of the 13th there was an undercurrent that caused the ship to run at a speed of over eight knots per hour.

FIRES.

Frame Building at Sharon, Pa., Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., December 10, 1872.

About two o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame building on State street, owned by Messrs. S. Q. Porter, and occupied by him, also by Wittz & Grace, marble manufacturers, Dr. Hogman and Mrs. Scofield, hoop skirt manufacturers. Wittz & Grace's loss $3,000; insured for $2,200 in the Ætna, of Hartford. The building was insured in the North American, of Philadelphia.

Hub Factory at Alliance Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., December 10, 1872.

The small hub factory owned by P. D. Kepling was totally destroyed by fire last night, about eleven o'clock. Loss about $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the American Central, of St. Louis, and Allemania, of Pittsburgh. The fire is supposed to have caught from one of the stoves, as they had two fires going all day besides the fire under the boiler.

An Alleged Thief Proves Innocent—Voting Railroad Aid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 10, 1872.

Berg, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the Chicago bank thief, in his examination to-day proved himself innocent, and was accordingly discharged.

The railroad election to-day passed of quietly, and but a small vote was cast. The total majority in favor of subscribing two hundred thousand dollars to the Continental Railway, and one hundred thousand to the Detroit, Fort Wayne and St. Louis Railroad, in the city, was nine hundred and sixteen, and it is presumed the county will not vary the figures much.

Twenty-eight Canal Boats Sunk—Thirty-five Hundred Tons of Coal Lost.

KINGSTON, N. Y., December 10.—The steamer Norwich to-day, while passing through Warregat, West Highlands, with a tow of thirty vessels, twenty-eight of which were coal laden canal boats, owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, encountered a gale. The hawser to which the starboard bows were attached parted and all of the twenty eight boats sunk. Thirteen are almost total loss, 3,500 tons, the value of which, together with that of the boats, will exceed $25,000.

The Effects of the Epizootic in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—In view of the extent to which the epizootic prevails here, Mayor Brown has issued a proclamation inviting men who live in the country and own working cattle to bring their animals to the city and assist in moving the large amount of merchandise and produce which has accumulated during the past ten days, and holding out inducements that no locomotive can be imposed upon them.

Fierce Gale on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., December 10.—A fierce gale of wind prevailed along the Hudson last night. The steamboat Austin, with a large tow, was blown ashore near Fort Montgomery, and now lies there aground. The propeller Harbrouch, bound south, was compelled to drop two Newburg barges, heavy laden, and they drifted ashore near Crow nest. A propeller lies aground off Saugerties, and will probably be frozen in for the winter.

The Election in Boston—Mayor Gaston Re-elected.

BOSTON, December 10.—Gaston was re-elected Mayor to-day by 322 majority over H. Pierce. Gaston was the candidate of the Democrats and citizens, and Pierce the nominee of the people and Labor Reformers. The Common Council stands about 40 Republicans to 24 Democrats.

Railroad Bond Case Decided.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 10.—A dispatch from Hon. Alexander Mitchell to Mayor Hooker, received yesterday, announced that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad bond cases adversely to the city. These bonds were voted by the city in 1855, and were declared illegal by the lower courts. The bonds and interest amount to $400,000.

Cold Weather in Maine

BANGOR, ME., December 10.—The severe storm last night cleared off to-day with a cold northwest wind. The thermometer to-night is twelve degrees above zero. Ice has stopped in the river, closing navigation for the season.

NUMEROUS half-grown boys and young men, strong and abundantly able to do any kind of heavy work, are daily visiting dwellings in the city, begging for something to eat and soliciting cast-off clothing. It is altogether probable that they could find work to do, were they so inclined. It is also probable that they would not hesitate to appropriate any light articles they might find lying round loose.

THE Allegheny County Prison Association held a meeting yesterday, which was well attended. The usual reports were made, but no business of special importance transacted. Messrs. Orr, Mulligan and Taylor were appointed to visit the approaching session of the American Prison Association to be held at Baltimore.

TWELVE cars are running on the Birmingham Railway, instead of fourteen, as usual. Cars pass a given point every ten minutes, instead of seven, as heretofore.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell and the New Syndicate.

The Geneva Award Distribution

Refunding of Japanese Indemnity.

"Locking Up" of Greenbacks.

Investigation to be Proceeded With

Secretary Delano's Visit to Cuba

Without Political Significance.

The Recall of Minister Markbreit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1872.

The Proposed New Syndicate.

The Ways and Means Committee devoted its session this morning to the consideration of Secretary Boutwell's recent proposition from the new syndicate for three hundred millions of the new five per cent. bonds, and his request for an enlarged appropriation to pay the expense of negotiation, with the understanding that if not allowed the transaction will proceed on substantially the same terms as that of a year and a half ago. The interchange of opinion among the committee was rather informal, and no definite conclusion was reached. It is understood that there was a substantial argument among the Republican members of the committee in favor of allowing the Secretary to go forward with the business of placing the loan, or repeating in its principal the features of the previous syndicate, though Mr. Burchard preferred that the restriction contained in the bill offered by him yesterday, that the Secretary shall not be allowed to retain the new bonds for more than ninety days after they are sold, should be observed. This provision is designed more as a protection against future contingencies than as a restriction necessary to be placed on Secretary Boutwell, and will not seriously delay the proposed negotiation. Several of the Democratic members of the Committee were present, and of these Mr. Beck favored in general terms the increased appropriation asked by the Secretary, while Mr. Kerr expressed no decided opinion on the merits of the case. The principal difficulty in the way of agreement among the committee appears to be the strong and positive committal of the Democratic members of the Committee against the syndicate at the last session, which they cannot now readily modify, and the matter, if brought to a vote in the House, will probably be decided by a party division.

Distribution of the Alabama Award.

The bills referring to a commission on the distribution of the Alabama award, will probably be reported before they are reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee of either House. Objection is made by some of the prominent members of the House that the bills in their present form give too much and unlimited authority to the Commission, which should be required to report to Congress, as is now done by the Southern Claims Commission. Neither is likely, however, to be reported before the holidays.

The Japanese Indemnity.

Both Committees on Foreign Affairs gave a hearing this morning on the proposed funding of the Japanese indemnity fund. Mr. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, urged a return of the money, on the ground that the penalty of over two million dollars was altogether disproportionate to the actual loss, more than twenty thousand dollars, and that a return of the sum would give American influence and commerce a most decisive and desirable impulse in the Japanese empire.

Locking Up Greenbacks.

The proceedings against the Tenth National Bank of New York, on account of its operations in locking up greenbacks last winter, and which were suspended, have been revived, and are likely to amount to something. The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning appointed a sub-committee, of which Mr. Randall is chairman, to consider the cost and report what action is necessary in the premises. It is stated that the charter of the bank will be revoked as a result of the proceedings. The Committee also considered the bill directing bank officers to plainly stamp as counterfeit all spurious notes which come into their possession.

Delano's Visit to Cuba.

Secretary Delano is to visit Cuba at the direction of his physician, and not of his own motion or inclination. He has been confined to his house much of his time for the last month. His visit to Cuba has no political significance whatever. He expects to be absent a month.

Kansas Senatorial Bribery Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will take up the case of Senator Caldwell to-morrow, and the purpose is to push it forward rapidly. Though it was expected at the adjournment that the investigation would go on during the recess, nearly all the members of the committee, Democrats as well as Republicans, were actively engaged in the campaign, and a meeting could not be arranged.

National Board of Commerce.

The House bill for a National Board of Commissioners of Commerce was amended this morning by the House Committee on Commerce by adding the Secretary of War to the board. The bill will be reported when the committee is next called.

Recall of Minister Markbreit.

The resignation of Minister Markbreit from Bolivia was not on account of his relation to Hassaurek, since it was known here during the campaign that Mr. Markbreit was using his influence by letter to keep his friends from joining the Liberal movement. Quite a number of changes in minor missions and consulates have been determined upon where the incumbents have held places for a considerable time. General Croxton, of Kentucky, succeeds Minister Markbreit, going to Ecquador, as was at first expected.

Arbitration Revoked.

Judge Lawrence, arbitrator in the Wright Indian bounty case, has received a letter notifying him that the government has revoked the arbitration, solely because the defendant insisted that under the letter of the formal reference but a small part of the government case against him was submitted to the arbitration. The Attorney General expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the conduct of the case on the part of Judge Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1872.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court delivered the following decisions:

In the case of Perham vs. Way, from the Circuit Court of Indiana, judgment affirmed. The case grew out of the suit by Perham to make the sureties on a Marshal's bond liable for false return, in which it was decided the Marshal was liable.

In the case of Croy, from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the court affirms the judgment below, that the sum realized by the advance in the value of government bonds held by the party defendant was not subject to tax as gains.

In the case of the United States vs. Sarger and others, from Illinois Circuit Court, decided that distillers may be taxed for a quantity of spirits equal to eighty per cent. of the producing capacity of their distilleries, whether the amount actually manufactured equals that quantity or not.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wm. Carey, United States Attorney, of Utah, vice George C. Bates; A. J. Simmons, Montana, agent for Indians of Milk river agency; J. W. Daniels, Minnesota, Indian agent, Red Cloud agency.

THE EXCHANGE OF REGISTERED FOR COUPON BONDS.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sherman, from Finance Committee, authorizing the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, provided that the expense be paid by such registered bonds; and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and providing that the existing public debt shall not be thereby increased, nor the rate of interest advanced on the bonds so exchanged.

ATTEND A WEDDING.

The President and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant left Washington on the noon train for Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Miss Rorie, neice of ex-Secretary Borie. The President will return to-morrow.

RETIRE SECURITY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day, recommending an amendment to the act to regulate and secure the safe keeping of public moneys entrusted to disbursing officers of the United States, approved 1866. The Secretary encloses the draft of a bill, so as to include every clerk or agent, with every disbursing officer, in the provision making it a penal offense to convert to his own use, or to lend with or without interest public moneys, and also making any banker or broker or other person who shall knowingly receive loans of public moneys from disbursing officers liable to be tried for embezzlement. In the case of the United States against Hartwell, the penal or latter clause of the third section of the act of 1846 has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be limited in its terms to the officers named in the act, and cannot be construed to apply to any others. Hence the recommendation of the Secretary to include every clerk, agent or other persons.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following postmasters: C. W. Hazard, Monongahela City, Pa.; James H. Brown, Newburg, Ohio; D. Shumway, Cuyahogo Falls, Ohio; C. R. Streeter, Youngstown, Ohio; Henry Shreve, Alliance, Ohio; Joseph A. Howells, Jefferson, Ohio; A. Turner, Geneva, Ohio; Z. R. Cunningham, Millersville, Ohio; J. Robbins, Niles, Ohio; V. B. Keyes, Conneaut, Ohio.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE NELSON—CORRESPONDENCE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the Chief Justice made the following announcement: "The Court has received, through the Chief Justice, a letter from Justice Nelson, announcing his resignation of his office as one of the Associate Justices. I have transmitted to him a letter expressing their feelings on the occasion and direct both letters to be entered upon the minutes." The letters are as follows:

COOPERSTOWN, November 28, 1872.

MY DEAR CHIEF JUSTICE: The mail that carries these lines to you carries my resignation of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1872.

THE colored people of Georgia are organizing a State Emigration Society, for the purpose of aiding members of their race in emigrating to the West. The movement is significant as showing the gloomy and unpromising condition of affairs in that State. The necessity for this step is deeply to be deplored. Some of the Southern States are already beginning to ignore their unnatural party lines and to rise to the level of their new opportunity. Only let Georgia turn her back on the dead past, and prove the sincerity of her professed desire for reconciliation, and not only will this important element of her labor not expatriate itself, but thousands of stout arms and hearts from other parts of the country and of the world will pour into her waste places and convert them into granaries of prosperity and wealth. As it is, she is simply injuring her own best interests.

THE French Spoliation Claims bill comes up in Congress to-day. These claims arise out of transactions occurring before the present century, and it is time they were finally disposed of, one way or the other. Ever since the year 1826, the papers upon which the claims are based have been regularly presented to Congress at each session of that body, referred, and reported on favorably. They have been discussed in the Legislatures of many States, several of which bodies have by joint resolutions appealed to Congress to pay them. They have also been reported upon favorably by committees of both Houses of Congress, and bills for their payment have frequently passed one or the other branch. Twice, indeed, the bill has passed Congress, once under the administration of POLK, and once under that of PIERCE, but on both occasions it was vetoed. At the last session of Congress the 11th of December was fixed for the consideration of the bill. The amount involved is several millions of dollars.

IN THE course of some editorial remarks concerning the necessity for the use of clear and unequivocal language in the framing of laws, the New York *Times* calls attention to the ambiguity of the phraseology of the prepayment sections of the postage law, and suggests that Congress might profitably employ some of its time during the present session in declaring what is the real intent and meaning of their provisions. The matter is unquestionably one of great interest to the public, particularly to business men having large correspondence. The *Times*, however, appears to be unaware of the fact that a bill has already been introduced in the House, providing that the true intent and meaning of the prepayment provisions of the act are that where one full rate of postage has been prepaid, as required by law, the letter or package so prepaid shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery, and that no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made. It should be pressed to passage without delay.

WE observe that the rumor that the President may possibly be reminded to replace the present incumbent of the State Department by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, is commented upon unfavorably by some Republican journals, upon the ground that Mr. ADAMS came very near being the opposition candidate for the Presidency in the late campaign, and that therefore he is not the man to be selected for high office by a Republican President. This is a very narrow view to take of the matter. Mr. ADAMS' excellent judgment, and ripe diplomatic and political experience, will be questioned by no one. It will also be remembered that he peremptorily refused to train in "that crowd" which BLAIR and others manipulated at Cincinnati. It is not at all clear, therefore, that he stands, as is intimated by a Boston paper, "outside of the Republican party." Moreover, to speak of a man whose services in the recent settlement of the outstanding differences between this country and Great Britain, were of so distinguished and patriotic a character, as a "foe" to the administration, seems singularly ill-judged and out of place. Senator WILSON, it is understood, warmly favors the appointment, in the event of Secretary BOUTWELL'S election to the Senate, which the Vice President elect is said to consider certain.

THE failure of some of the GREELEY and BROWN Presidential electors to cast the vote of their States in the manner in which the people declared they should be cast, together with the strange embarrassments and complications which, it is now seen, might result in case of the death of a majority candidate at a time corresponding to the decease of Mr. GREELEY, should the electors follow the precedent set on the 4th instant, bids fair to result in the abolition of the electoral system at no distant date. An additional argument for this step is found in the failure of the Electoral College of Louisiana to cast its vote for President and Vice President on the appointed day, which practically leaves that State without a voice in the Presidential election, inasmuch as the vote of the Electoral College would be a nullity if cast on any other day. It will be seen, therefore, that the consequences would have been of the most serious character if the result of the election had depended on the vote of that particular State. It also appears that there is no provision for the removal of a President in the event of his becoming insane, a possible contingency, which, remote as it may seem, ought certainly to be provided against, since the people can have no more assurance of the continued sanity than of the life of the man whom they elect as President.

THE bill for the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal, introduced into the House on Monday, will be likely to give rise to considerable discussion, in and out of Congress, concerning the power and duty of the national administration with respect to the question of internal improvements. If, however, it is right and proper for the general government to protect and improve our lake and ocean harbors—and its policy with regard to this subject has long been settled—there would hardly seem room to doubt its authority in the matter of the improvement of inland water lines. While it is not to be denied that one of the foremost needs of the hour is economy, another, and hardly less important duty, is the fostering, in all legitimate ways, of our domestic commerce, and the adoption and creation of outlets adequate to the present and future wants of the great interests connected with it. We have no objections to urge against the measure proposed, but we may remark that, considering the extent, variety and character of the interests to be benefited, the question of the permanent improvement of the Ohio river is one of still greater magnitude and importance. It is to be hoped the representatives of the States interested will not suffer this necessary work to pine for want of due attention and energy on their part.

THE FATHERS BUSY.

Though, according to an impression widely prevalent in the United States just now, the Jesuits in Europe are under a heavy cloud, it is perhaps true that Jesuitism is at present playing nearly as important a part as ever in European politics. In Germany the struggle which the government is maintaining with the Catholic Church is a contest with the Jesuits. It was their influence, under the direction of their General, Father BECKX, called in Rome *Il Papa Nero*, or the Black Pope, which inaugurated and carried out the policy against which the imperial government has set itself as being incompatible with its own dignity and authority. And, whatever American Protestants may hope or fancy to the contrary, the conflict is not between parties utterly unequal in power and resources. The struggle is after all a moral one, to be decided not with material but with spiritual weapons. While the machinery of law and administrative justice may be, and is on one side put into operation, the combatants both make their appeal to the people, and the question will be finally decided as they, the arbitrators in the case, shall determine. While the present Emperor lives and Prince BISMARCK continues, as Chancellor, to manage affairs, one may reasonably feel pretty sure that they will repel, as heretofore, the exorbitant pretensions of the Bishops, and uphold the absolute supremacy of the civil power. But in the meantime, their policy is subtle, and, still faithful to the Pope as the head of the Church and the centre of Catholic unity, they with more or less heartiness refuse to question or doubt about his entire right to their spiritual allegiance in all points pertaining to their ecclesiastical relations. Respecting the Jesuits for their zeal and courage in the service of the Church, they respect them more as objects of alleged prosecution on the part of its enemies, and hence the Jesuits may be said already to exert the influence of victors upon the hearts of their devout disciples. Then while among the educated Protestant subjects of the empire a respectable number, on the grounds of liberalism, disapprove of the imperial policy towards the Church, a greater number regard the dispute as a mere outgrowth of superstition. Though they may, and no doubt do sanction the policy of resistance to dangerous ecclesiastical arrogance, they regard the question as one of merely temporary significance, and look to the progress of culture among the people as destined before long to divest it of whatever importance it may possess. The prevalence of these views is frankly recognized by the Jesuits as lessening the number and the force of their earnest opponents, and is one reason which warrants them to anticipate a victory at last over their political and religious enemies in the empire. About the zeal, energy and cunning with which they are toiling for success there can be no doubt. And it is one of the best-grounded boasts of the Order, that they have always known how to convert even defeat and seeming ruin into victory and splendid prosperity.

There have been few better illustrations of this Jesuit claim than is presented by their position in Belgium at the present time. In the establishment of religious freedom a few years ago in that country, Protestants foresaw, as they thought, the almost certain downfall of the Papal Church there, and not only Belgian but French and English Liberals felt assured that Jesuitism at least had received a fatal blow in the separation of the Church from the State. Repeating the somewhat venerable saying that error is never dangerous when the truth is left free to combat it, they anticipated the most delightful results for religious as well as political liberty from the free conflict of modern ideas with the traditions of Rome. Unhappily for the realization of these pleasing hopes the liberals failed to take due account either of sacerdotal zeal and ingenuity, or of the circumstance that the Belgians had been Catholics for many centuries. As a matter of fact, Belgium, with its free church in a state essentially free, became the very stronghold of Jesuitism, and it is fast becoming the stronghold of Ultramontanism in the exaggerated form which it has recently received under Jesuit leadership. A clerical ministry is now in power in the kingdom, and by the late elections the clerical majority in the Chamber of Deputies has been enlarged and as the Jesuits seem to be completely masters of the situation, the prospect is that they will be able permanently to retain Belgium as the center of the various important operations which they have on hand in neighboring countries. The noteworthy fact in connection with their Belgian ascendancy is that they are enjoying only what they have schemed and labored for. Every pulpit in the country has been converted into what we call a "stump" for the delivery of political speeches. Not only political clubs, pamphlets, newspapers and other ordinary agencies for moulding public opinion were employed by them, but the good Fathers kindly concerned themselves in the amusements of the people, and provided them with "clubs for singing, playing at bowls, skittles, archery," etc., not forgetting "to bait for members with cheap beer and tobacco." And as the Belgian mechanics had been greatly fascinated with socialism in different forms, the Fathers, becoming all things to all men, took care to humor their fancies in that direction, and have lately established conventual workshops. The cafes, restaurants and taverns are also closely watched and used in maintaining their influence. We need hardly add that schools are an important agency in their hands. But in order to understand the grounds of their success, one must know that while they have been thus busy, their opponents, the Liberals, have been comparatively idle.

In Italy, also, the Fathers, from the latest accounts, appear to be really gaining ground in fighting the battle of the Church against the government. For some reason, probably their devotion to what they profess to pursue, they have more influence than other secret societal orders with the people, and in consequence there is said to be a decided reaction in their favor against the severe measures adopted or threatened by the government for the restriction of their labors in education. Then in France there is a decided tendency to take the side of the Jesuits in opposition to their antagonists, not only in Germany, but in Italy. Even LAMARTINE has lately published a letter, for circulation in the latter country, in which he protests against the tyranny of prohibiting them from teaching, and advocates the right of priests to enjoy the same liberty as laymen. That the Fathers are busy in French politics there can be no doubt, and their efforts are as little likely to be wholly abortive there as among any other Catholic or semi-Catholic population unprovided with really good schools. In the genuine liberalism of the age they find a support which they did not find in less enlightened times.

ANOTHER monopoly scheme which needs close watching, has been introduced into Congress by a New York member, in the shape of a bill to incorporate a banking association to be called "The Exchequer of the United States of America," the capital stock of which is to be a hundred million of dollars, in shares of a thousand dollars each, subscriptions to be payable three-fourths in legal tender notes, and the remainder in gold coin. To insure the formation of the corporation it is provided that if after a given time the whole capital is not subscribed, any national bank now existing may subscribe, upon the same terms, the whole or any part of its capital, and consolidate and become merged into this corporation, provided that it thereby abandons its present organization, and its owners accept, in lieu of their present shares in any such bank, shares in this corporation of equal value; but no bank now existing can exercise this privilege without the concurrence and approval of the governor and managers of the Exchequer of the United States. The central office is to be in New York, and branch offices are to be established in the fifteen largest cities of the country. The proprietors are to choose the managers for all the offices. The bill is substantially the same as that introduced last session by another New Yorker. It is to be hoped Congress will promptly refuse to pass the measure, since the corporation whose establishment it contemplates would completely overshadow all our ordinary monetary institutions, and tend largely to consolidate the banking power of the country into its hands.

THE inventors who have been experimenting with paper for some time past, are now trying to make it useful for window shutters. The preparation used is the ordinary paper pulp brought by pressure to the utmost compactness and solidity, with the lightest possible sheet iron or other casting to insure stability. The preparation has been brought to a high degree of perfection in Japan, where they are much more skillful in the uses of paper than we are, adapting it to all sorts of articles for domestic use, being, as it is claimed, water-proof, weather-proof, and fire-proof, not liable to breakage like crockery from careless handling, nor in danger of corrosion like most of the metals from exposure. The material has been used to some extent in this country for furniture, clothing, car-wheels, and many other things out of the ordinary course of things. As the stuff will not burn, the inventors expect to turn it to use as a new safeguard against fire.

THE proposition of the Superintendent of the Census, to make up and publish a statistical atlas, is favorably entertained by many members of Congress. The atlas, if it should be authorized, would contain about fifty maps, on the general plan of those which illustrate the quarto volumes of the *Census Reports*, now issuing. These maps will present in graphic form all the results of the census which are adapted to such representation, and will place the entire information in the census tables more easily within the reach of the number of educators in the country than it can be by any other means. It would be entirely practicable to place copies in all libraries of colleges and scientific and literary societies, and so within the reach of every person engaged in the practical work of teaching, or in the education of teachers or in any kind of special and scientific research.

THE employment of soluble glass, in the chemical and industrial arts, is constantly increasing, and its value is now fully established. Recently a cement of great hardness and various applicability has been produced by mixing different bases with this singular substance. It is found that, combined with fine chalk and thoroughly stirred, it will produce a hard cement in the course of six or eight hours; with fine sulphide of antimony, a black mass is produced which can be polished with agate, and then possesses a superb metallic lustre. Fine iron dust gives a gray-black cement. Zinc dust produces a gray mass exceedingly hard, with a brilliant metallic lustre, so that broken or defective zinc castings can be mended and restored.

A FRENCH chemist proposes a new and unique method of coloring artificial flowers. He selects colors of different tints, soluble in water, and mixes them with a clean mucilaginous gum, and then pours this out upon highly polished square glass tablets of several inches in diameter. The layer is put on uniformly, and the tablets exposed for a time to a well heated stove. The gummy mucilage dries rapidly into a tin polished plate, which afterward separates from the glass and falls off. It may then be reduced to a powder of any required fineness, the result obtained being remarkable for its transparency and permanency. The shades of gum tinted with analine colors are considered especially beautiful.

STATISTICS of maritime disasters for the month of October of the present year, from the *International Register of Shipping*, dated November 12, show that during October 240 sailing vessels and 18 steamers of all flags have been reported lost. Among the former the number lost above ten are as follows: 118 English, 21 Norwegian, 18 Dutch, 17 German and 14 French. The American loss of vessels was 9. Of the steamers lost 9 were English, 3 Dutch, and 1 each belonging to the United States, France, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Among the sailing vessels are 5 and among the steamers 1 reported missing.

THE suggestion is made that, in order that the people of the United States may derive all the advantages that can possibly be obtained from the Commissioners to be appointed to the forthcoming Vienna Exposition, the editors of the leading papers of the country should themselves be selected to represent the United States in that capacity, upon the ground that their presence would lead to the diffusion of useful and important information to the people, which will be entirely lost if parties in private life are selected.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that a movement is on foot to consider, at a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, how gold and stock gamblers can best be prevented from locking up or controlling such vast amounts of currency to the derogation of general business interests.

Of the workers on the first issue of the *Tribune* but two remain. These are the present foreman of the paper, Thomas L. Rooker, and McElrath, the publisher. Rooker was at the time referred to a poor printer just arrived from Albany, where he had learned the trade.

A rumor has been current for some time that Mr. A. T. Stewart has purchased the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company, for the purpose of erecting thereon some building for the accommodation of young men, similar to that which he has just built for the working women.

Boston papers say that every day brings to light new cases of suffering arising from the fire. Many who have been too proud to take or request assistance until literally driven to do so by hunger, now make their appearance at the charity bureau and police stations for relief.

A decision has recently been made by the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, that an assignment of wages not yet due is invalid, however good the consideration of the instrument may be, and even although it had been accepted by the employees of the assignor in writing. This decision is of considerable importance, inasmuch as tradesmen have long been in the habit of taking such assignments of wages as security for goods furnished.

A large insurance company in New York is reported to have obtained indubitable evidence that a prominent merchant fired his establishment during the war, and obtained therefor some $250,000 of the underwriters. Finding that he could be convicted, he recently paid over the whole sum; and so the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Journal of the Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania of 1872 reports 19,818 communicants, 78 churches, 41,886 sittings, 12 candidates for holy orders; 113 parishes, 176 resident clergy, 2,503 Sunday school teachers, 22,779 scholars, 71 parish school teachers, and 1,494 scholars.

An event of some importance to scientific explorers, is the appointment of Mr. B. S. Lyman, an eminent mining engineer of Philadelphia, by the Japanese government, to make a three years' survey of the island of Jesso, abounding in mineral wealth, where very few men of science have ever landed, and those few for no great length of time. He will have Japanese assistants, whom he will train to the work of surveying, but no American or European assistants.

The Superintendent of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad has been compelled to resign in consequence of the popular indignation against his mismanagement of the road, which resulted in the recent fatal catastrophe.

At a number of the second rate theaters and variety entertainments in New York, the Parisian plan of admitting free all ladies accompanied by gentlemen has been adopted, with a marked increase in the regular attendance.

St. Louis has a "salt corner," caused by low water and running ice in the river. Thirty thousand bushels are grounded on a bar down the river and cannot be made available.

We thought we had exhausted all the available means of social revenge, but the London *Era* tells us of a new plan. It consists in writing a biography of your enemy. The funniest thing about this is that the *Era* should call it new. Even Job was up to the possibilities of this thing.

A device has been invented for giving to a photographic image—such as a head or other figure—the appearance of being separated from any back ground, isolated from neighboring objects and entirely surrounded by the atmosphere. The effect is obtained by surrounding the photographed with a mirror, so that the apparent depth of the space around the image appears almost unlimited.

The orthodox world has just been shocked by the announcement that a child in London was lately baptized without water. But why should we be scandalized at seeing a child begin life without water when we complacently regard so many of them around us going through life without bread?

The should be no more sneers at Mexico as a barbarous country. The Mayor and General Assemmen of the City of Mexico, having been charged with only an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, were promptly suspended from the exercise of their functions by order of the Governor.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of $100,000, of which $30,000 was said to be raised two weeks ago.

Recent heavy rains in England caused a large portion of the chalk forming Shakespeare's Cliff, at Dover, to fall away. The cliff overhangs the sea, presenting an almost perpendicular wall several hundred feet in height, the top being covered, to within a few feet of the edge, with wheat fields.

The pauperism of England and Wales represents a proportion of 42.6 per one thousand, while the pauperism of the United States amounts to but 1.9 per one thousand. The State of New York leads the Union in the volume of its pauperism, but even New York supports through its system of poor relief but six in one thousand of its population, while the city of London maintains about forty paupers in every thousand inhabitants.

The Berlin postoffice is about to introduce an improvement upon the original postal card system. A card is to be provided, on which a message may be sent and a reply returned at once. The original sender, by paying the trifling postage extra, may thus secure an answer at once, the person addressed only having to write a line or so on the card when he receives it, and return it to the postman. This is a great convenience worth considering in the issue of postal cards in this country.

A Cincinnatian has presented to the Historical Society the manuscript copy of Jefferson Davis's veto of the joint resolution adopted by the two branches of Congress exempting newspaper men from active military duty. The *Enquirer* says: "It was this illtimed and ill-advised act upon the part of President Lincoln which caused the ultimate downfall and ruin of the Confederacy."

Somebody or other down in Kentucky pretends to have found some live pigs in a hollow tree without apparent opening for them to get in. Of course we do not doubt the truth of his story. If toads can crawl into the center of a boulder and patiently wait till they are hammered out, why should not pigs get into trees?

The famous forest of Fontainbleau is to be deserted for the benefit of the German indemnity fund. An order has been issued to cut down and sell 18,296 oaks, one hundred and forty to three hundred years old; 4,228 beeches of ninety to two hundred years, and 1,730 hectares of coppice. Protests from artists have poured upon the Administration des Forets, but to no avail.

A wooden pneumatic tube is being laid from the Congressional printing office, in Washington, to the Capitol. The Senators and Representatives will take turns in supplying the blowing power.

A curious case of hydrocephalus exists in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in a colored girl eighteen months old. Its head measures thirty inches around the frontal lobe and base of the brain, being seven inches larger than the very largest adult heads. From ear to ear, over the top of the head, it measures twenty inches, and its weight has been estimated at twenty pounds. The child's body has been decreasing in size for some time, and is now so much emaciated that it is doubtful if it will outweigh the head.

The people of West Virginia complain that their capital, Charlestown, cannot be reached or heard from once in six months. It takes four full days to reach it from Wheeling, traveling by the most direct and speedy route.

"THE UNITY OF LAW" is the title of a new book by Mr. Henry C. Carey, designed to complete the system of social science upon which he has been engaged for nearly forty years, and containing the fully matured results of labors which have caused a revolution in the modes of thought in regard to many important economic questions throughout the world. Mr. Carey still retains, at the age of nearly eighty years, the remarkable intellectual rigor which has enabled him to accomplish so much in a field of thought explored by few, and by none so thoroughly and with such good results as by himself. The French *Journal des Economistes* received his first work (1838) with the high praise that it was "the most important work of political economy for the last half century," and ten years later (1848) the *Westminster Review* spoke of him as one of "the strongest and most original writers of the age. This opinion is still held among economists and learned scientific men in Europe, where translations of his works are more frequently met with than at home in the language in which they were written.

An insane Frenchman recently died under curious circumstances. He imagined he was a Chinaman and condemned to death by impalment. He asked to be left alone. When, at the end of two hours, his friends re-entered his room, he was found on a chair, sitting bolt upright, with his hair standing on end. "Heavens! how I suffer," gasped he; "it is going through and through me." A doctor was sent for, and M. de B. was placed by force in a reclining position. "It is too late," he cried, "the stake is broken in my body!" and he expired under the full conviction that he was actually impaled.

LIFE IN THE TOMBS.

Penniless Inmates Starved by Legal Authority —No Privileges for the Poor Prisoner.

Even the Tombs prisoner in New York is governed by an inner ring, who squeeze money out of those who are fortunate enough to have any, and starve those who have none. A reporter of the *Times* has been investigating the matter, and makes some interesting disclosures. In an interview with one of the inmates, he learned that even in the matter of allowing exercise in the corridors, there was discriminations against those who could not pay for the luxury of stretching their legs, they being allowed ten to fifteen minutes, while the more favored ones were permitted to leave their cells for an hour or more at a time. In the time given to visitors, too, the same rules are enforced. The mother of the young man who gave this information, a poor but respectable woman, was invariably ordered out after talking to her son ten minutes, while gaily dressed woman of the town were allowed to lounge about the cell doors for hours, talking to their partners in iniquity. The cells are miserably cold and damp, with the exception of those rented to prisoners with full purses. The food is not only bad, but insufficient in quantity.

Another prisoner who was interviewed said: "Do I ondish they give you in the Tombs is worse than prussic acid—one kills you right away, and the other gives you all the agony and takes away the comfort of dying."

Yet another one said: "On Thanksgiving day we had to breakfast for breakfast, we had an ordinary dinner of stew, no extra allowance of dinner in honor of the day, and to make us feel jolly we had no supper at all. The diet is not very fine, but is better than nothing. So you may imagine very easily that I was not in any humor for giving thanks on Thanksgiving day. On the following morning (Friday) we had no bread at our breakfast, which was considered out of compliment to the Catholic portion of the underwriters. Finding that he could be convicted, he recently paid over the whole sum; and so the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

"Well Sir, all I've got to say about it is that I was half starved. Every word Arthur Quinn told you is the truth, and I know it, for when he and I got his meals I did'nt. But the only thing I feel sore about is the way my sister was treated one day she came there. She works for her living every day honestly, and came to the prison on the day I speak of with some clean clothes my mother sent me. I shut the door of my cell and changed my clothes. She could not have been at the cell door more than five minutes, when a keeper came in and hustled her away. Now, at another cell door in the corridor was a woman of notoriously bad character, who had been there for an hour previous to my sister coming, and who stayed there talking for an hour after."

A three cent candle is sold to the prisoner for ten cents, and other articles in the same proportion. If a prisoner desires to send a note to any part of the city, it costs from two to three dollars, the messengers being in the ring. If an inmate of the Tombs remonstrates with one of the keepers, he is taken down stairs and thrust into a filthy cell with no bed in it, and compelled to sleep, if sleep he can, on the cold flagstone. The prison is a disgrace to the city.

PERSONAL.

Judge Thomas Settle has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State of North Carolina, by Governor Caldwell. It was this position which Judge Settle resigned to accept the mission to Peru.

Ralph Waldo Emerson recently made his appearance among his old friends in London. To all but a very few intimate friends he was incognito, but the pleasant little room in Down street where he remained during his brief stay suddenly became a shrine to his friends of earlier days. The nearest thing to an appearance which he made was a Sunday evening visit to the Cosmopolitan Club, where he was introduced by Thos. Hughes, and was for an hour or two surrounded by a reverent circle of eminent scholars. He has now gone to Egypt, but promises to return in the spring and pass two months with his friends in London. He will have in that case to see a good deal of the real Englishman has more, if so many, enthusiastic friends.

Louis Napoleon, with his wife and son, intends to make a visit to this country in the spring, and to travel here the greater part of the year.

Miss Sarah E. Fuller, one of the best qualified of the lady wood engravers in the country, and the author of a manual upon the subject, has opened a studio in New York for the reception of pupils, as she believes there is an unoccupied field for the labor of women in this business.

Mrs. Dust, wife of the bandmaster of a British regiment, recently presented her lord with four little specs of dust, boys of equal age. "Dust to dust."

Senator Schurz said of Henry Ward Beecher's address at Mr. Greeley's funeral: "If this is art, then it is that perfect art in which every trace of art is concealed, and every thought concerning the art is vanished by his power to engage all hearts with the delight in his own heart's blood."

The other day Cornelius Vanderbilt offered to lay a wager of $10,000 that he would be still active and abundantly able to manage his multifarious affairs fifteen years from the first of the coming January. This will make him ninety-three, and there is no perceptible reason why he should not then be able to dance a hornpipe before breakfast.

A New Jersey paper publishes a letter written by a friend of Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, in which he pitches into "Eli Perkins" for having invaded the private circle of Mr. Nast's family and then published up an exaggerated form all he had learned about the artist's domestic life. The writer of the letter naturally objects to the whole business or "interviewing," and tersely says that Mr. Nast, though a comic artist, has his feelings, and would prefer, on the whole, that the public should regard him as a rational being, with the average amount of human pride and self-respect, instead of as a latent idiot and bumptious egotist. Without question, as he might very properly do, the proprietor and editor has, in this practice of "interviewing," the gentleman very sensibly objects to the interviewer accosts the commonly presents himself under false colors—that of a slight acquaintance, soliciting a personal favor, and admiring stranger—instead of calling on quite other than reportorial business, and distinctly disclaiming any intention of "making an article" out of his visit.

Referring to the great diamond hunt, Mr. Clarence King received the following handsome compliment from Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, in that gentleman's Thanksgiving sermon: "Clarence King, whose untarnished name is worth all the diamonds in the world, has found occasion to prove to the world the value of science and his own great heart, and that a scientific explorer, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and will withdraw compounds semi-annually on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished.

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MWF

HORACE GREELEY.

Premonitory Meditations on Death and Immortality.

In the *Golden Age* Theodore Tilton relates the following of his interviews with Horace Greeley:

About three weeks ago, Mr. Greeley said to us (clasping our hand and holding it for the last time), "My dear friend, for thirty days and nights I have not slept; I shall never sleep again; I pray for death." From that touching interview we retired as if stunned by a prescience of the coming calamity; and on narrating the incident to a friend, we remarked, "It would not be strange if Mr. Greeley did not live three weeks." The prediction was all too sadly verified; the crumbling column fell within that time.

We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we are free to say that Mr. Greeley's destiny was on him and he could not escape it. There were inward causes that gnawed their way outward to this effect. He had premonitions of it not only a few weeks but many months ago. During some idle hours in Brooklyn early in the campaign, he said to us with a voice of sudden sadness and a tone of unfeigned pathos, "I have but one great ambition, and that is not the Presidency, but death." Later in the summer (or, perhaps, early in the fall) when some friends were talking with him at a merry supper table, and when one of us gaily asked "how he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other," he simply answered that "nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an authoritative assurance that he must die the next morning." About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, the same premonitory meditations on death and immortality broke forth from his lips.

Wedding of a Veteran Waterlooanatic.

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, November 27.]

William Edwards, of Jay, who is almost 95 years old, married a woman of 70, a few days ago. This old man was one of Wellington's soldiers, and was twice wounded at Waterloo, yet he is very hearty and apparently well, and has been an inveterate smoker for almost eighty-two years. His grandfather was 104 when he died, his great-grandfather was 114, but he regards his father as having been cut off in youth, as he died with only 60 years old. Mr. Edwards intends to make a trip to London next summer, to claim a bounty due to British soldiers over sixty-one years, which, with accrued interest, will amount to near $5,000.

THE *Baptist Weekly*, in an article on crime and criminals, after reviewing the system of trial by jury, says: "There have been conferences held by men who do not lack in courage, determination and influence in the community, and who are resolved that a different state of things must be had, though the regular process of the law if possible, but if not, then in accordance with the primary law of self-preservation." The *Weekly*, however, does not openly countenance this experiment, and appears to deprecate the so-called inflammatory articles which have appeared from time to time, and which seem to be looking in that direction for a remedy. There is an unfortunate element, however, in the article which seems to imply that a vigilance committee would not be a very great objection to the writer of the article after all—that is, of course, if other means fail to mete out justice to our murderers.

Unproductive Frauds.

Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their direct effects, are indirectly beneficial in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the preparation that has been similated and pirated. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The dupes of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegyrists of its prevent. itive and curative properties are those who have undergone the mortifying of envious adventurers in the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 10, 1872.

Reference was made some days since in our dispatches to a pamphlet, by Henry Clews, on the evils of our monetary system, which was being extensively circulated in Washington and New York, a copy has been sent us for perusal. Mr. Clews remarks that our experience within the past five years affords only too much evidence that there exists *somewhere*, in our financial arrangements, a fruitful source of obstruction to the necessary credit operations of the country at large. Our money market fluctuates between extreme ease and extreme stringency, from 2 per cent. per annum, in the summer, to from 50 to 300 per cent. per annum in winter. The obstacles to the West marketing its products necessitates large credits by Eastern merchants to those in the interior and the usual stringency occurs just at a time to render it difficult if not impossible to get bank accommodations, as no reliable calculations as to the future of the market can be made. Even a superficial observer of the working of financial affairs can see that these evils mainly result from legislative attempts to direct that which can much more advantageously be left to self-regulation.

Mr. Clews calls attention to the effect of the workings of the reserve law of the national banking act fixing an arbitrary limit to loans, as discounts immediately become deposits, and as soon as the legal limit is reached, are susceptible of no further extension. Speculators taking advantage of this condition of things can exercise their inalienable rights to do what they wish with their own money, and by withdrawing a few millions of greenbacks from the market produce panic, depreciation of securities, and a general demoralization of business.

As a remedy for existing evils, Mr. Clews proposes a free banking law, as our bank currency is in all respects as good a circulating medium as could be desired. It seems to be only necessary that the banks should be left free to issue whatever amount of notes they find to be required by the legitimate needs of business, these notes to be secured as is the present national currency. In connection with this feature a system of redemption, similar to the famous Suffolk Bank system of Boston, through the local clearing houses and at the redemption agencies of the banks, where the notes could be sorted and sent home, is recommended. By this means the much needed elasticity which our system now lacks would be introduced to relieve the market and meet the demands of trade.

Lastly, Mr. Clews recommends the repeal of the usury laws as a relic of barbarism, leaving money open to the competition to which all other forms of capital are now subjected.

The object of this pamphlet is said to be a bid on the part of its author for the portfolio of Mr. Boutwell, should that gentleman be transferred to the Senate. As far as Mr. Boutwell is concerned, we hope he may be persuaded to remain in the present position, for, while we have had to differ with him in minor matters connected with the management of the national finances, chiefly in regard to governmental interference with the business affairs of the country, his course has been such as to win the approval of the country and the confidence of business men.

Mr. Clews's personal interests in the affairs of Wall street legally debar him from eligibility to the high office of Secretary of the Treasury, just as did Mr. Stewart's business relations prevent his confirmation by the Senate four years ago.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency Pacific	117¼

—It will be remembered that some weeks since we published a letter from Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Chesley Colby to a firm in this city, stating that merchant drafts drawn at sight were subject to a stamp of two cents as well as bank checks. We at the time took the liberty of differing from him as to the meaning of the language of section 36 of the act of June 6, 1872. We are glad to announce that the above decision has been over-ruled. B. J. Sweet, Acting Commissioner, says:

"It will seem that there is room for doubt whether the words 'sight checks, drafts or orders,' as used in the section, were designed to include every thing that could be so denominated in fact or only such as should be known in law as sight checks, drafts and orders drawn at sight or on demand for crafts and orders drawn at sight or on demand for crafts and orders drawn at sight or on demand for cr

THE VERY LATEST.

LOUISIANA POLITICAL ROW.

The Complications Thicken.

Pinchbeck Restrained by the State Court from Acting as Governor.

Mass Meeting of Warmouthites

The President and Congress Implored to Interfere in Their Behalf.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Governor Warmouth filed the following petition in the Eighth District Court this morning:

"The petition of Henry C. Warmouth, of the parish of Orleans, respectfully represents that he is the Governor of the State of Louisiana and that he is and has been since the year 1868 in possession of said office and the discharge of its functions, and he shall be entitled to discharge its duties until he shall be legally removed, or until a successor shall be duly qualified; that one P. B. S. Pinchback, of the parish of Orleans, has this ninth day of December, 1872, attempted forcibly to take possession of the rooms assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State, at the State House, during the absence of the petitioner therefrom, and to assume the duties of Governor; that said Pinchback holds no office under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, has no right to attempt to take possession of said office, and to assume any of the duties of Governor, but is a mere wrong-doer and trespasser in his acts aforesaid; that to preserve the rights of the petitioner an injunction is necessary. Wherefore petitioner prays that said Pinchback may be duly cited to appear and answer this petition; that an injunction may issue perpetually restraining him from committing any of the acts heretofore set forth; that he may be summarily restrained during the pendency of this suit."

The Court made the following order:

"Let an injunction issue as prayed for and according to law, on petitioner giving bond in the sum of five hundred dollars.

WM. A. ELMORE,
"Judge Eighth District Court,
"Parish of Orleans."

Annexed is a copy of the writ served on the defendants.

"You are hereby enjoined and restrained from interfering or attempting to interfere in any way with Henry C. Warmouth in the discharge of his duties as Governor, from taking possession or attempting to take possession of the office assigned to the chief magistrate of the State of Louisiana at the State House, from keeping possession or attempting to keep possession of said offices or rooms, or from any way exercising or attempting to exercise the functions and duties of Governor of Louisiana."

MASS MEETING OF WARMOUTHITES—THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IMPLORED TO INTERFERE.

At a preliminary meeting at the Chamber of Commerce this morning a large delegation of bankers and leading merchants were present. George Jonas, Sr., Jake, E. H. Sumners and Page M. Baker were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the City Hall meeting.

The citizen's meeting in front of the City Hall, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely attended. Thomas A. Damas, President of the Crescent Insurance Company, called the meeting to order. He said: God bless you all for the manner in which you have responded to the call for the purpose of resisting this tyranny which has been placed upon us, and I hope you will be equally ready to your peaceable protest against the invasion of your rights as American citizens.

Judge Howell, Jr., made a brief speech. He said he was not there to make a political speech or inflammatory remarks, but only to take notice of the present state to which tyranny and fraud had reduced them.

Responding to loud calls, Governor Warmouth took the stand. He recited the incidents connected with the election and returns. He asked: Is it not known that sworn returns are in the hands of the Governor? How, then, can they declare without fear that this or that officer has been elected? He said that seven or eight counties had been counted out without evidence, and that the Governor had been impeached; the State House placed in possession of United States troops; the Legislature dispersed and the Lobby admitted to the Capitol who was not upon the infamous rolls of the enemies of the state. He concluded by advising the meeting to petition for redress.

The memorial prepared by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce meeting was then read and adopted, it is a lengthy document, setting forth the history of the conflict for the past two weeks in full.

A series of resolutions were adopted, protesting against the usurpation of the State government by a party of unscrupulous adventurers, aided by federal bayonets; authorizing a committee of one hundred to prepare an address to the President and Congress, setting forth the manner in which the people shall visit Washington and lay it before the national authorities, and ask that the Federal government remove from the State and city the Federal troops in order that the duly elected Representatives of the people may have free access to them, and may organize and exercise their legitimate duties, or in the event of the unwillingness of the authorities so to do, that they be requested to establish a military government in our midst, deeming the latter as infinitely preferable to the present irresponsible, illegal and usurping rule, which is supplemented and sustained by bayonets.

MEETING OF THE KELLOGG LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

The Kellogg Legislature met in joint session to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A. P. Field resigned his position as Attorney General, and was directed to telegraph to Washington and have the suit against Governor Kellogg by General H. N. Ogden stopped, and to notify the Supreme Court that he had been commissioned. A bill to the same purpose passed the Senate. Pinchbeck stated that having been duly returned he will receive his commission as Governor in a day or two.

Acting Governor Pinchbeck to-day sent a message to the Legislature. He recommends prompt action in the case of the impending impeachment against Gov. Warmouth, and a vigorous and searching investigation regarding frauds, with a view of punishing the guilty. His message concludes "The people have complained of oppressive laws. I would recommend the repeal of laws which are justly onerous, or which have borne oppressively upon any portion of the people of the State, whether political or economic, be modified or repealed, and that all your legislation be enacted pursuant to the interest of any class, but with a view to protect the rights and foster the interests of the whole people of this State.

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—In the case of Kellogg against Warmouth, appealed from the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the Court to-day granted leave to file answers, and ordered that the argument on the motion for rule to show cause against Judge Durrell be heard on Thursday.

The Alabama Squabble Unsettled—Another U. S. Senator Chosen.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 10.—R. W. Sykes was elected United States Senator to-day by the Legislature at the Capitol. Sykes was a Greeley elector at the last election, and is looking to for the impeachment of Governor Lewis were offered and referred to a committee of five to report on Thursday. The Court House Legislature elected State Treasurer Bingham public printer and adjourned.

Scandinavian Bank of Chicago Closed—The Result of Fraud.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The *Times* to-day publishes an expose of the embarrassment of the Scandinavian National Bank of this city, from which it appears that Tord S. Winslow, the President, has been guilty of fraudulent transactions which will result in the closing of the bank, with heavy loss to the stockholders and depositors. Winslow has been in Europe for the past two months, and it is supposed he has been engaged in fraudulent speculations, all of which appear to have proven unsuccessful. The bank did a very large proportion of the business of the Scandinavian population of this city, and of the connections extending to every Scandinavian community in the West.

CHICAGO, December 10.—It is said that the causes which led to the suspension of the Scandinavian National Bank of this city are, mainly, that President Winslow used up and squandered the entire profits of the concern in endeavoring to carry on certain railroad operations in which he was engaged. Some three months since he went to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the bonds of the roads, having previously incurred heavy obligations which was tempted sales of those bonds; but his hopes in this direction having failed, the condition of things forced upon the bank thereby seems to have worked its ruin. Mr. Spink, National Bank Examiner, states as his belief that the affairs of the bank will fully cover its liabilities. A considerable portion of the latter are held abroad. Of the capital stock, $250,000, some $70,000 was held by the bank in Copenhagen. Winslow held $40,000 unpaid, and the balance was held in small amounts by city and among Scandinavians of other parts of the Northwest. The amount due depositors is stated at $250,000. A meeting of the directors of the Scandinavian population of this city was done with this bank. The bank will be immediately placed in the hands of a receiver. The entire assets, good, bad and indifferent are placed at $236,516; liabilities, $422,-000, aside from the capital stock.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 3 P. M., DECEMBER 10, 1872.

	Above Low Water.		Rise.	Fall.
	Ft.	In.	In.	In.
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0
Fort Benton				
Omaha				
Davenport	6	0	0	4
Leavenworth				
Nashville				
Cairo	2	6	3	0
St. Louis	5	4	0	0
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	2
Cincinnati	10	2	1	6
Louisville	9	6	11	4
Memphis	0	8	0	
Vicksburg	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	1	6	0	4
Nashville	2	5	0	0
New Orleans	14	2	0	4

NOTE.—New Orleans—River below high water. Shreveport—River below low water.
W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 10.—River eleven feet and rising. Arrived—Mollie Rogan, Memphis; Lucy Gwin, Ike Ebbert, New Orleans; Henry Probasco, Pittsburgh. Departed—Armadillo and Lucy, for New Orleans. Weather fair, cold and moderating.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 10.—The river has risen ten inches in the past twenty four hours, with four feet three inches in the canal, and two feet three inches in the Indiana chute. Partially cloudy and cold, but moderating; mercury ranged from 12 to 32, considerable storms. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Mollie Rogan, Memphis; Lorraine, Cincinnati. Departed—Charmer and Mollie Rogan, Cincinnati; Lawrence, Memphis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 10.—Navigation remains suspended except for bar business. River falling, with a good deal of ice on shore. Weather moderating and snowing to-day.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Cattle—Receipts to day only 91 head, making a total for the week of 3,135 head, or 127 cars, against 81 cars same time last week; private sales claim very little change between this and the Ohio, but there was no official report of what was transpired. Improved dull and drooping with a fair attendance of buyers, who claimed a decline of 15c on last week's closing prices; good cattle had the most firm, but they could not be sold except at 15c off; but little inquiry for common stock; there were about 1,000 head of Canada cattle in the yards, for which $5@6 was offered, but owners preferred shipping East; there was no sufficient trade to make a price while the market; sales 105 Ohio steers, averaging 1,186 lbs., at $5 75@6; 84 Texas steers, averaging 1,064 lbs., at $5 25; 20 Texas steers, averaging 950 lbs., at $5 25; 20 Indiana stockers, averaging 950 lbs., at $3 75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts for the week thus far 2,000 head, against 2,400 head same time last week. Market not yet opened. Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far 14,100 head, against 13,900 same time last week. Market opened dull at 10 to 15 per cent decline on last week's closing prices; light hogs for New York trade rule at $4 25 and in good demand; Philadelphia at $4 25, extra picked lots bringing a shade higher figure. Sales 4,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs at $4 10@4 25.

Watertown Live Stock Mar et.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 10.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,561 head. The sharp, cool weather has been favorable for beef, and the offerings have been good; worst is not that there is too much stock in the city, and trade there be dull, prices have not declined; sales of one hundred at $12@12 extra at $9 50@10 50; first quality $7 50@8; second $6 50@7; third $5 50@6; poor to common $4@5 50. Sheep—Receipts 4,270 head. There were 1,400 less sheep in market this week than last week, which resulted in dull sales; but butchers would not increase the rates and much of the stock went unsold. Prices about ruled: sales 10 lots at $5 00@5 50 each, rates $6@6 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 10.—Cattle—receipts 2,753 head; market very quiet, prices nominal and unchanged; good to choice steers $5 50@6 20; Texas and Illinois steers, averaging 1,350 lbs., at $5 @5 50. One of the finest droves of steers ever brought to this market is reported to-day—84 head, estimated to average over 2,300 lbs. They were not sold. Prospects for hogs—Receipts 18,000 head; market active and steady; range $3 60@4 00, this most of sales at $3 90@4 00; shipments 4,000 head.

TEMPERANCE.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Over Two Hundred Delegates Present.

Discussion of the Question of Prohibition--Interesting Proceedings.

The State Temperance Convention, called with a view to awakening the interest in the cause of total abstinence, and memorializing the Constitutional Convention on the subject of Prohibition, assembled in this city yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Rev. L. W. McKeever pastor.

The Convention was called to order by Rev. S. B. Reed, upon whose motion the Hon. B. Bash Bradford, of New Brighton, was chosen temporary chairman.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. John Winters, of Leechburg.

The Rev. I. N. Pierce, of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary secretary.

The following named gentlemen were chosen a Committee on Credentials: Rev. C. W. Smith, Allegheny; George Myers, Philadelphia; Rev. Reed, Beaver; D. S. Beurch, Lycoming; Rev. J. S. Sands, Pittsburgh.

The following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: Rev. J. D. Herr, Pittsburgh; Rev. Yates Hickey, Philadelphia; A. Bestwick, Beaver; J. C. Patterson, Westmoreland; Dr. P. S. Leisenring, Lebanon.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Rev. I. W. McKeever delivered the address of welcome. He expressed the gratification felt by the temperance people of Pittsburgh on being joined by their fellow-laborers in the cause from other parts of the State, and on their behalf he candidly welcomed the temperance workers from abroad. He stated that in looking back over the past there was much to encourage the advocates of temperance. Although still in the dawn the noon-time would come when prohibition is to be the watch-word from one end of the State to the other. Self sacrifice and heroism would be required to pursue the work. He believed prohibition was taking a deep hold on the minds of the people, and if it were possible to bring out the moral force and utilize it on the side of prohibition, it would be even now sufficient to proclaim the passage of a prohibitory law.

RESPONSE OF DR. BLACK.

Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, replied to the address. He returned sincere thanks for the cordial welcome extended, and alluded to the fact that this was the first State convention for seventeen years, and hoped for the best results from it. Total abstinence was the only means by which the jails and the poor houses would be swept from the land, and hapiness restored to millions of families now miserable from the effects of intemperance. Prohibition was simply total abstinence on the part of the State. He held that the State had no moral right to license a wrong and an iniquity—no license the sale of that which would destroy both mind and body, and entail misery and suffering upon large portions of the population. The sin did not fall upon those sent to Harrisburg as legislators, but upon the voters. The effects of the liquor traffic upon society were then depicted in forcible language, which elicited frequent applause and many hearty "Amens."

REMARKS OF COL. KERR.

R. B. Kerr, Esq., fully indorsed the sentiments of the speaker, and spoke at some length in favor of the temperance cause. He stated that one might as well talk about a well regulated hell as a well regulated tavern. Col. Kerr's espousal of the temperance cause excited considerable surprise among his acquaintances in the audience. His remarks were interrupted by the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Rev. J. D. Herr, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following list of permanent officers:

President—Dr. E. H. Nevin, of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—H. Rabe, Allegheny county; M. Bomenee, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Hon. B. R. Bradford, Bearer; Gen. W. Horace Lehanon; Rev. J. R. Fisher, Luzerne; J. P. Reed, Mercer; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Dauphin; Rev. Dr. J. Winter, Armstrong; Rev. Daniel Hartman, Blair; Rev. Mr. Sapp, Lycoming.

Secretaries—Col. George F. McFarland, Dauphin; Luther S. Kaufman, Allegheny; Assistants—Reporters of the Press.

The report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Nevin, President of the Convention, was then introduced, and delivered a brief but vigorous and stirring address. He begged the indulgence of the Convention, and promised to do his best in the duties of his ability. He cordially indorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Black in favor of total abstinence, and hoped to see the day when the traffic in rum would be forbidden by law. He urged the efforts in behalf of total abstinence in former years, and to the good results which had followed in the train of the efforts of the past which are now witnessed in this Christian age, and held the destruction by alcoholic stimulants to be worse than cannibalism. If he had to choose between the destruction, he would much rather that boy should be slain and cooked and served up on the table than fall a prey to the saloon keepers. The cannibal, in drawing a knife across the throat of any victim, cuts the head off instantly, but the rum seller, in destroying the body, destroyed the soul also. These remarks were enthusiastically received, and the audience indorsed the sentiments uttered by frequent applause.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of over two hundred delegates in attendance. The report was received.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare business for the convention:

Hon. James Black, Lancaster; Dr. P. S. Leisenring, Lebanon; F. B. Riddle, Blair; Dr. W. A. Davidson, Allegheny; Rev. C. W. Smith, Allegheny; Rev. W. J. Reed, Allegheny; Thornton A. Shinn, Blair; Capt. F. H. Rauch, Lancaster; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Dauphin; Rev. T. N. Boyle, Allegheny; N. Pierce, Philadelphia; D. S. Bennett, Lycoming; Rev. W. W. Woodend, Juniata; Rev. J. W. Scott, Erie; Allegheny; Rev. J. B. Fisher, Luzerne; W. M. Webster, Philadelphia; Gen. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset.

The convention then adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, to hear an address from the distinguished Neal Dow, author of the "Maine law."

Evening Session.

The church was filled by an appreciative audience, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The Hon. Neal Dow was introduced by the President, and spoke for nearly two hours on the subject of temperance and its influence on the people. His speech in full would be held to be *the common good*. Whenever anything ran counter to the good of the people it was the high duty of the State and Government to prohibit it. On this principle lotteries, gambling houses, obscene prints and pictures, and other things prejudicial to the public morals, were prohibited by law; and yet, strange as it might seem, the greatest evil of them all—and worse than all else combined—was not only not prohibited, but absolutely licensed. He suggested the greatest curse of any community, were legalized! The great work now before the American people was to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and save the nation from the misery, the crime and the pauperism which flowed from intemperance.

Mr. Dow, by request, gave an interesting history of the "Maine Law," stating its various provisions, and illustrating its operations. At the close of his address the audience tendered him a vote of thanks.

The assemblage was dismissed after having sung the long meter doxology.

The Convention will reassemble this morning at nine o'clock, when business will be resumed.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Last evening the Street Committee of Councils held a meeting in Controller McGowan's office, with Mr. Arthurs in the chair, and Mr. George Booth officiating as Secretary.

The matter of clause on the change of grade on John street reported favorably, and the change asked by the property holders was agreed to.

In relation to the sewer which broke recently and damaged the property of Mr. Steen, $200 damages. The committee were continued and referred to the City Attorney for advice.

The sub-committee appointed on claims for balances due contractors on completed contracts presented a report, showing that many of the claims presented had not been collected. The committee was continued and ordered to investigate the matter further.

The assessment for grading and paving Fifteenth street, from the eastern terminus of the Allegheny Valley railroad, was approved.

The assessment for grading and paving Denny street, from Penn avenue to Stanton avenue, was approved.

A petition for a sewer on Almond alley, Seventeenth ward, was received, and an ordinance ordered for the same.

A remonstrance against the sewer on Fourth street was received, but on account of the advanced stage of the work no action was taken.

A petition for the opening of Thirty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to Smallman street, was favorably received and an ordinance ordered.

A remonstrance against the sewer on Jacob Porter against the report of viewers on the opening of Thirty-third street was received and filed.

A petition from W. F. Lick, asking that Dinwiddie street be filled up at the intersection of Rose street, was received and filed.

The report of the viewers in relation to the re-paving of Smithfield street, with an opinion from the City Attorney, was referred to Select Council.

A petition for the opening of Brown alley, Seventeenth ward, was received and an ordinance ordered.

A petition for a change of grade on Bank street, Fifteenth ward, was referred to the City Engineer, with power to act.

An ordinance was ordered providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Second avenue from the Birmingham bridge to near Dam No. 1.

The last ding of the 12-foot sewer from the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad track to Shingess street, was awarded to W. T. Donn at $22 per lineal foot; $90 for man holes, and $200 for drops. There were seven bidders on this contract, but Mr. Donn's proved the lowest and best.

There were five bids for the grading and paving of Roberts street. The contract was awarded to P. O'Neill at 44 cents per cubic yard for excavation; $1 44 per square yard for paving, 75 cents per lineal foot for curbing, and 85 cents per square foot for crossings.

The grading and paving of Thirtieth street from the Allegheny Valley railroad to the Pennsylvania river was awarded to Mr. K. Bracken at thirty-seven and a half cents per cubic yard for grading and one dollar per square yard for paving.

The pay rolls, amounting as follows, were approved and ordered to be paid:

First district	$ 97 61
Second district	1,451 90
Third district	14,668 00

Some other business of an unimportant nature was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY.

A Pittsburgh Woman, Inmate of a Chicago Lying-In Hospital, Compelled to Scrub and do Other Menial Service.

The following, taken from the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday, is of interest to this locality:

Twelve or three months ago, a Mrs. Sarah Strubel came to this city from Pittsburgh to find her husband. She was unable to learn their whereabouts, and being in a destitute condition it was recommended to go to the Lying-in Hospital, No. 196 Centre avenue. This institution is said to be supported by private contributions, and is managed by C. S. Hamilton, M. D. Mrs. Strubel was without funds, and proposed to do light work for her board, and was she learned the address of a brother-in law, a Mr. Sullivan, who is in business on Lake street, and went to his residence. While an inmate of the hospital, instead of being permitted to do light work, it is alleged, she was obliged to scrub floors and perform the roughest kind of labor, when did not at all agree with her. When found out, she demanded her furniture, but Hamilton, it is asserted, refused to let her have it. The other day she visited Justice Walsh and caused a writ of replevin to be issued. When the case came up for a hearing, Hamilton presented a bill for $42 a week for the board of Mrs. Strubel, and claimed that he was justified in holding the furniture until the bill was paid. Justice Walsh ruled that the woman was entitled to her property, and regretted that he had not the authority to punish Hamilton for his inhumanity.

The case was continued and ordered to investigate the matter further.

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The case was continued and ordered to investigate the matter further.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTIONS.

The Result of Yesterday's Work—Exciting Contests in Some of the Wards—The Tickets Elected.

The municipal elections, which took place in Allegheny yesterday passed off quietly, and but little interest was manifested in most of the wards, as the primaries had already decided the fate of the aspiring candidates. In the Seventh and Ninth wards regular Republican and Democratic tickets were in the field, the Democratic ticket being successful throughout. In all the other wards except the Fifth, citizen's tickets were in the field, but in almost every case were defeated. In the Ninth ward, two members were elected to the Select branch of Councils, owing to the fact that Mr. Hilke, a member holding over, proposes to resign at the next meeting of Councils. It is contended by many that the election is illegal, on the ground that his seat has not yet been declared vacant, and that a special election must be held after the member presents his resignation. Very little dissatisfaction was manifested in any of the wards at the result of the election, and but few candidates expressed themselves that they would contest the election.

First Ward.

Select Council	*Samuel C. Schoyer, R.
Common Council	*Samuel B. Smith, R.
	*Wm. T. Hunker, R.
Director of the Poor	*Thomas Scandrett, R.
	William Thompson, I.
School Directors	*A. F. Martiens (3 years), R.
	*P. H. Miller, R.
	*C. A. Spendler, R (2 years).
	*John Frazier (1 year).
Alderman	*A. Bailie, R.
	C. J. Hickey, I.
Assessor	J. A. Lyons, I.
	*John Sears, R.
Judge of Elections	E. Bedell, I.
	*Wm. H. Brown, R.
Inspector	*David Barker, R.
Return Inspector	*H. S. McGeary, R.
Constable	*Samuel Ferguson.

Second Ward.

Select Council	*George D. Riddle, R.
	E. Kay, C.
Common Council	*Wm. H. Graham, R.
	*Alfred Slack, R.
	*W. W. Ackley, R.
	*W. P. Price, R.
	*Isaac Rigby, R.
	*Wm. Harr, I.
	C. Chambers, C.
School Director	*L. H. Eaton, R.
	*C. W. Benney, R.
	Robert Patton, I.
Assessor	*John Herbert, R.
Alderman	*J. P. McClendry, R.
	David McKelvey, I.
	J. W. Chambers.
Director of Poor	*Geo. Rothwell, R.
	Jas. Ashworth, I.
Judge of Election	*J. D. Johnston, R.
Inspec. of Election	*John T. Brown, R.
	Samuel D. Hedges, R.
Return Inspectors	David Dennison, R.
	Samuel Woods, I.
	J. W. Tirz, I.
Constable	*Wash. Swain, R.
	James Johnston, I.

Third Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

	1st p.	2d p.	Total.
*James McBrier, R	396	321	716

COMMON COUNCIL.

*Thomas Brown, R	391	305	696
*N. H. Voegtly, R	383	308	691
*James Sedeford, R	395	276	671
*Wm. Wettach, R	344	277	621
*Samuel Hastings, R	359	259	591
J. L. Ketz, I	94	79	173

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

*Geo. Gerst, R	437	320	757

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

*D. L. Smith, R	395	292	687
*G. Fass, R	390	272	662
J. R. Oxley, R	420	77	497

ASSESSOR.

*R. R. Hay, Sr., R	417	312	729

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

*John K. Brown, R	400	320	735
*Geo. W. Smith, R	400	322	722

CONSTABLE.

*L. McGoffin, R	391	312	703

JUDGE OF ELECTION

*Benjamin Patterson, R	395	174	
*J. Loeffler, R			

INSPECTOR.

James Marshall, R	397	180	
*C. Gruenagle, R		167	
*J. Hilderbrand, R			

RETURN INSPECTOR.

*C. Weaver, R	391	147	
*Jacob Adams, R		167	
*John Froehlich, R			

Fourth Ward.

SELECT COUNCIL.

	1st p.	2d p.	Total.
J. C. Patterson,		No opposition.	

COMMON COUNCIL.

Hugh McNeill, R	304	139	443
John Walter, Jr., R	191	181	372
Joseph Lantner, R	308	154	462
Jas. Armstrong, R	191	152	343
Park Painter, R	190	134	324
James Gallery, C	136	58	194
Benjamin Lutton, C	146	49	195
Wm. Burton, C	161	59	220
John Titzel, C	103	66	169

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Wm. Brown, R		No opposition.	
D. D. Campbell, R		No opposition.	
Sylvester Barker, R		No opposition.	

ASSESSOR.

Alexander Postly, R	189	160	349
James Graham, C	24	39	63

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

John Dean, R	199	163	362
John D. Thompson, C	130	47	177

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Wm. Gardner, R	193	160	353
Geo. Shepherdson, C	126	129	255
Leonard Walter, C	126	49	175
J. F. Bruggerman, C	18	42	60

CONSTABLE.

S. Barker, R		No opposition.	

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

John Dalzell, R	196		
Alex. Brigham, C	122		
John Keown, R	148		
Victor Panlin, C	52		

INSPECTOR.

Wm. Smith, R	195		
P. Walter Day, C	126		
Henry Hubert, R	166		
	36		

RETURN INSPECTOR.

Chas. G. Wakefield, R	231		
John Robinson, C	118		
Geo. Tucker, R			
John Walter, C			

Fifth Ward.

Select Council	William Shragey, R		250
Common Council	*W. C. Cooke, R		245
	E. A. M. Krepps, R		202
Director of Poor	*Isaac Reed, R		269
School Directors	*Robert Lea, R		273
	*George Keyser, R		267
Assessor	*Casper Schmidt, R		269
	*Walter Glass, R		171
Judge of Election	*Leon Long, R		269
Inspector	*David McKelvey, I		202
	J. M. Robertson, R		38
Return Inspector	*Thos. Barrett, R		268
	Simon Bulford, R		268
	D. G. Masterson, I		206
Constable	Charles Lightnhil, R		33
	*John Irwin		268
	F. G. Wilhite		270

Sixth Ward.

Select Council	*Joseph Kirkpatrick, R		358
	Henry Faulkner, C		276
Common Council	*D. D. Straub, R		446
	*Samuel L. Burns, R		447
	*Geo. H. Hoffstot, R		441
	G. M. D. Knox, C		218
	Jas. Welsh, C		243
	J. T. Turck, C		218
School Directors	*D. T. Riggs, R (3 yrs)		329
	*Wm. F. Coombs, R (3 yrs)		317
	Jos. Chadwick, C (3 yrs)		196
	John Launtz, C (3 yrs)		196
Judge of Elections	*Geo. Booth, R		447
	Geo. McCracken, C		214
Inspector	*Wm. McVicker, R		444
	*J. C. Harper, R		437
Return Inspector	Robert Ford, C		196
Assessor	*Wm. B. Ross, R		301
	Wm. Motherell, C		209
Assistant Assessor	*P. S. Hamilton, R		359
	*Conrad Mendel, R		356
	James Gallagher, C		197
	Elias Richardson, C		197
Constable	*John A. Dougherty, R		376
	C. G. Hamilton, C		194

Seventh Ward.

Select Council	A. Reneman, D		334
	*Jos. Dilworth, R		324
Common Council	W. Eberhardt, D		424
	H. Stumpf, R		407
	A. Schmidt, D		420
	H. Lenz, R		394
	George Bellstein, R		141
	C. Kiefer, R		73
Alderman	R. Rooney, D		424
	A. Stark, R		334
Assessor	Joseph Lohnk, D		553
Assistant Assessor	John Berry, D		424
	Fred. Stahley, R		394
School Directors	H. Hamilton, D		424
	Fred. Lorenz, Jr., R		387
	John Bert, R		393
Judge of Election	H. Hoff, D		424
	Chris. Renkauf, R		394
Inspector	A. Frost, D		318
	Jacob Buss, R		166
	W. Wickins, R		166
	S. Zanz, D		305
	S. Kerr, R		88
Constable	Joseph Schaub, D		55
	*Jacob Hoffman, R		395

THE NEW COUNCIL.

List of Members of Allegheny Councils for the Year 1873.

Below we give the names of the members elect of Allegheny Councils for the coming year. Those marked with a * are re-elected, and those marked with an † those holding over. The others are new members.

Select Council.

FIRST WARD.
*Samuel C. Schoyer, R.
†A. D. Smith, R.

SECOND WARD.
*Geo. D. Riddle, R.
†George Brown, R.

THIRD WARD.
*James McBrier, R.
*John Hue es Ino. D.

FOURTH WARD.
*J. C. Patterson, R.
†Wm. T. Hunker, R.

FIFTH WARD.
Wm. Beggry, R.
*Alex. Patterson, R.

SIXTH WARD.
*Joseph Kirkpatrick, R.
†George Cochran, R.

SEVENTH WARD.
*Adam Reineman, D.
†Geo. Bellstein, R.

EIGHTH WARD.
*H. Omsiaer, D.
George Moul, R.

NINTH WARD.
James Shipman, D.
Edward Sweeney, D.

Common Council.

FIRST WARD.
*S.